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The beetles of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles
(Insecta: Coleoptera): diversity and distributions

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The beetles of St. Lucia, Lesser Antilles (Insecta: Coleoptera): diversity and distributions

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Abstract. The published beetle fauna of the island of St. Lucia is summarized. It contains 135 genera, and 175 species in 25 families. Four species are accidentally introduced by human activities. Twenty three species are endemic (restricted) to the island. Twenty seven species on St. Lucia are shared only with other islands of the Lesser Antilles, and 22 species are widespread Antilles endemics. The remaining 56.6% of the fauna is otherwise mostly one which is widely distributed in the Antilles and the Neotropics. This suggests that it is mostly an immigrant fauna originating in the continental Neotropics. Undoubtedly, the actual numbers of species on St. Lucia are many times higher than now reported and may originally have been as high as around 1400 species. Of the St. Lucia species known to occur on other islands, the largest numbers are shared with Guadeloupe (102), St. Vincent (79), and Martinique (55).

Introduction

The islands of the West Indies are increasingly recognized as a “hotspot” for species biodiversity (Myers et al. 2000, Myers 2003). But this generalization is mostly based on data for only a few better-known groups such as vascular plants, terrestrial vertebrates and perhaps butterflies (Ricklefs and Lovette 1999). The terrestrial animal groups that are actually the most diverse are the insect orders Diptera (true flies), Lepidoptera (moths), Hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants) and especially Coleoptera (beetles). Beetles alone are estimated to account for some 20% or more of all the world’s animal species known to science (Wilson 1992). The goal and purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the published diversity of the beetle fauna of St. Lucia, and to provide a starting point for future research.

The island. St. Lucia is in the Windward Islands group, in the lower half of the Lesser Antilles chain of islands. It is an independent nation and lies between 13°42' to 14°07' N latitude and 60°52' to 61°05' W longitude, between the French island of Martinique (30 km to the north) and St. Vincent (40 km to the south) (Fig. 1). It is roughly tear-drop in shape, with a length of 43.5 km and is 22.5 km at its widest (in the southern half). It is 616 km² in area, with a maximum elevation of 950 m. It is a lush tropical island which has been heavily altered by agriculture, but with a significant area of undisturbed submontane rainforest in the island’s interior. Large areas, especially at higher elevations, are protected in Forest Reserves. The leeward (western) side is drier, and the windward side is wetter. Rainfall is heavy and varies seasonally, usually with a dry season from mid-November to mid-June and a rainy season from mid-June to mid-November; April is the driest month. The January daily average high temperature is 27° C at the southwestern coastal capital city of Castries, with an nightly low of 20° C. The July daily average is 29° C and the nightly low is 22° C.

The geological age and origin of St. Lucia is similar to that of the other high islands in the island arc of the Lesser Antilles. The whole island arc lies to the west of the trench into which the Atlantic (North American) seafloor plate is being subducted under the eastward moving Caribbean seafloor plate. St. Lucia is volcanic in origin and bedrock. It may be, at most, only of mid-Tertiary age, and available for terrestrial colonization only since the Miocene. It may have achieved its present size by volcanic activity only since the late Pliocene or Pleistocene. It is surrounded by deep waters; with no subaerial land connections to other islands at times of Pleistocene low sea levels. Thus, St. Lucia has always been an isolated oceanic island, never with a land bridge connection to other islands (Donnelly 1988, Hedges 2001). The biotic distributional patterns are of colonization by overwater dispersal; not a vicariant separation of prior continuous biotic distributions existing on a land bridge, as in the model proposed by Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999).

The beetle fauna. The beetles of the West Indies are still very poorly known. Blackwelder (1944-1957) summarized beetle data for the Neotropics, including the West Indies. A recent summary of the Greater Antillean island of Cuba lists 2673 beetle species (Peck 2005). This compares to the 4675 species known in the continental beetle fauna of Florida (Peck and Thomas 1998). Turnbow and Thomas (2008) summarize the beetle fauna of the Bahamas Archipelago, with 996 species in 74 families. The island of Hispaniola has 1810 known beetle species (Perez-Gelabert 2008). Tiny Guana Island in the British Virgin Islands (the eastern-most part of the Greater Antilles) has received intensive attention by a variety of workers, and now has 405 documented beetle species (Valentine and Ivie 2005). Miskimen and Bond (1970) summarize the known beetle fauna of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, with 310 species. Modern beetle faunal summaries for the Lesser Antilles are only available for Grenada and the Grenadines (Woodruff et al. 1998) with 507 species, Dominica with 347 named species (Peck 2006), Montserrat with 718 species (Ivie et al. 2008), and Barbados with 232 named species (Peck 2009a). In comparison with the other islands, St. Lucia has received little past attention in a survey of its beetles or other insects.

Only 11 beetle species were reported for St. Lucia by Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917) in the first compilation for the West Indies. The only focused beetle survey of St. Lucia was that of Richard Blackwelder from 23 March to 17 May, 1936, with 29 sample stations. He found 44 species of Staphylinidae, excluding Aleocharinae, as a part of his study of the Staphylinidae of the West Indies (Blackwelder 1943). He reported a total of 111 beetles species for St. Lucia in his subsequent checklist (Blackwelder 1944-1957). There have been no subsequent field surveys focused on beetles on St. Lucia until I started field work there in 2007.

Collecting. Permits are needed for insect collecting and for export of specimens out of the country. These are obtainable from the Forestry Research Officer, Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, at their offices in Union.

Habitats. The lower elevations of the island are mostly altered by dwellings, and plantation and small-farm agriculture. However, there are remnants of original, little-modified, or regenerated vegetation such as coastal sand habitats, mangrove, coastal scrub, lowland seasonal forest, and submontane rainforest.

Materials and Methods

Literature records. Blackwelder (1944-1957) was used as the initial source of species records for St. Lucia. Then the Coleoptera sections of the Zoological Record from 1940 to 2007 were searched. A limitation of the Blackwelder (1944-1957) list and some other more recent catalogs is that references are given for the original species description, but are often not given for later literature records which added supplementary distributional information. Some records are given by Blackwelder (1944-1957) from his collecting in 1936 without indicating this as the source of the record. Undoubtedly, the vast taxonomic literature of family and generic revisions of beetles in the West Indies contains some St. Lucia records which I have missed. Sometimes literature records do not specifically mention St. Lucia but vaguely group it with other islands as "West Indies," "Antilles," or "Lesser Antilles," or "Windward Islands." No effort is made here to give all earlier citations of a species if these are given in a more recent work that is cited. I give citations for original descriptions only from 1940 to present. Full citations for original descriptions by early authors can be found in Blackwelder (1944-1957). To give these here would excessively lengthen the references section of this list.

New records. It is not the intention of this report to include new species records from museum specimens or my field work. That will take much time to prepare the specimens and to make the needed identifications. It is hoped that the present availability of this summary of recorded information will be of more immediate use to other workers on West Indian beetles.

Classification and taxonomy. The family, subfamily, and tribal level classification system and sequence used here is that of Lawrence and Newton (1995) as modified in Arnett and Thomas (2000) and Arnett et al. (2002). The families are listed in the sequence presented there but are re-numbered to incorporate all the families of the world so that later additions can be more easily inserted into the list. The genera and species are arranged alphabetically under subfamily or tribe. Complete synonymies are not given, but original and subsequent generic assignments are provided when known. Species synonyms are given only when used to refer to St. Lucia literature records.

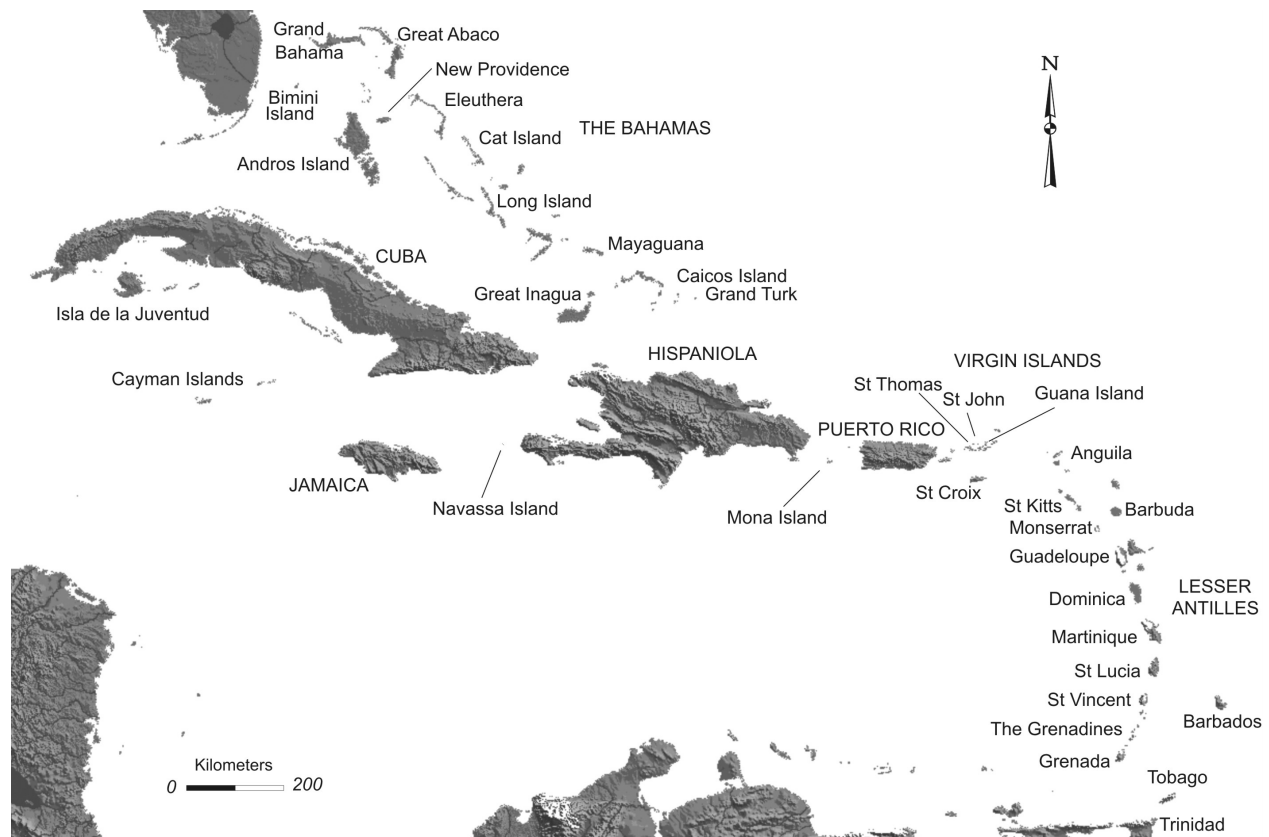


Figure 1. Principal islands of the eastern West Indies, showing the relative position of St. Lucia in the Lesser Antilles chain to other islands and continental lands (Florida, Nicaragua, and Colombia-Venezuela and continental shelf islands of northern South America).

Distributions. Data on distributions outside of St. Lucia are given when known in the literature. Names of West Indian “oceanic” islands are listed in alphabetical order. If continental mainland countries or continental shelf islands are known as a part of the species range these are listed separately in alphabetical order after the Caribbean oceanic island localities. A conservative approach is taken in the construction of the distribution list. It usually includes only explicit literature records for St. Lucia. Many species reported to be widespread in the Lesser Antilles, or from both Martinique and St. Vincent, will probably be found on St. Lucia as well but are not reported here if records are not in the literature.

Results and Discussion

Diversity. The list contains 135 genera, and 175 species known by species name in 25 families. It is evident that many more families, genera, and species remain to be sampled and reported. A species/area calculation of the actual number of beetle species, based on the area of St. Lucia in comparison to Montserrat Island (Ivie et al. 2008), suggests that somewhat over 1400 species could have originally occurred on St. Lucia (Peck 2009b). Human-caused habitat change may have caused the loss of some of the original species.

The families with the largest number of species are Staphylinidae (61), Cerambycidae (28), and Scarabaeidae (19). These families are better known because they have received detailed attention by Blackwelder (1943), and Chalumeau (1983a), and Chalumeau and Touroult (2005).

Distribution patterns. Even though it is far from complete, the following listing might be viewed as a subset of the entire fauna of St. Lucia and it can serve as a random sample for the extraction of major patterns of distribution, which may possibly be reflective of the whole fauna.

Table 1. Summary of distributional groupings of the named species of beetles of St. Lucia.

Distributional Group	Characterization of Geographic Areas	species
Introduced	Not naturally occurring in St. Lucia; probably present through accidental human-assisted processes	4 2.2%
Single island endemic	Naturally restricted to St. Lucia; originating there	23 13.1%
Lesser Antilles endemic	Occurring only on St. Lucia and other Lesser Antilles islands; endemic to Lesser Antilles; originating there	27 15.4%
Widespread Antilles endemic	Only on Greater and Lesser Antilles; originating there; sometimes introduced elsewhere	22 12.6%
Lesser Antilles and Latin America	South America and sometimes including Central America and/or Mexico; probably suggesting a South American origin	23 13.1%
Widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America	May include USA and/or Mexico-Central America, excluding South America; suggesting dispersal from the north and west, not through South America	7 4.0%
Widespread Antilles and South America	Greater and Lesser Antilles and Latin America; suggesting a South American origin	15 8.6%
Widespread Antilles and Latin America	Greater and Lesser Antilles and Central and South America; dispersal direction unclear	25 13.1%
Widespread New World	Greater and Lesser Antilles and North, Central, and South America; with varying northern and southern range limits; dispersal direction unclear; possibly partly introduced in parts of the range, especially if associated with humans and tropicopolitan in distribution; sometimes introduced to Old World	29 16.6%
	Total named species	175

Table 1 presents the numbers of species in different distributional groupings of species on St. Lucia which are shared with other islands or land masses. The varying distributions reflect the random opportunities and different dispersal abilities for active or passive dispersal in crossing oceanic water gaps and subsequent colonization ability on a new land mass. Each beetle species is probably not older than a few million years, so their distributions have been achieved by over-water dispersal after the species originated. That is, the distribution patterns are younger than the present islands.

Only four species are recognized as probably having been accidentally introduced to St. Lucia by human activities. These are: *Calleida amethystina* Fabricius (Carabidae) from South America; *Nialaphodius nigrita* (Fabricius) (Scarabaeidae) and *Sternochetus mangiferae* (Fabricius) (Curculionidae) from the Old World; and *Chalepus barbatus* (Fabricius) (Scarabaeidae) from the Neotropics. Only *Sternochetus*

mangiferae is known to be of economic importance. There are no records known to me of any species being intentionally introduced for biocontrol or other purposes.

In total, 23 species are endemic (known only from St. Lucia), and probably originated there and have not dispersed outward from the island.

Another 27 species are endemic to the Lesser Antilles. These have evolved on one of the islands, dispersed to at least one other island in the chain, but have not dispersed beyond the chain.

Another 22 species are endemic to the combined Greater and Lesser oceanic Antilles and evolved somewhere within this larger island group, probably on one of the Greater Antilles and have since dispersed to the Lesser Antilles, because species movements tend to be from larger land masses to smaller land masses (Darlington 1957).

The remaining species (56.6%) have probably originated outside of the Lesser Antilles and have since dispersed to St. Lucia and other islands of the Lesser Antilles. The distribution pattern suggests that 15 these have dispersed into the Lesser Antilles from a South American source. A smaller number (7) seem to have dispersed from Central America through the Greater into the Lesser Antilles and not from South America.

Fifty four species (29.7%) are of such wide distribution throughout Latin America or the New World that the direction of their dispersal is not evident. Their dispersal may have been partly aided by accidental human activity in achieving their wide distributions. These are species which are often eurytopic ecological generalists, anthropophilic tramp species, or pests of agriculture or stored products.

It would be expected that the number of St. Lucia species shared with the other islands would be highest for immediately neighboring islands such as St. Vincent and Martinique, and then would decrease with distance from St. Lucia. Such "stepping-stone dispersal" between other Lesser and Greater Antillean islands and tropical America would be expected to decline with distance from St. Lucia. The data do not show this. From north to south the number of St. Lucia species known from the adjacent larger islands (north to south) are: Guadeloupe, 102; Dominica, 80; Martinique, 55; St. Lucia, 175; St. Vincent, 79; Grenada, 73. These figures are interpreted as an artifact that reflects the comparative amount of collecting and research effort on other islands.

Systematic list

Island records for St. Lucia are mostly from Blackwelder 1944-1957. Records after 1940 are from indicated literature sources. Literature citations for species descriptions before 1940 may be found in Blackwelder (1944-1957). Brackets [] are used to indicate species that have been recorded in error from St. Lucia.

SUBORDER ADEPHAGA

10. FAMILY CARABIDAE, The predaceous ground beetles

SUBFAMILY SCARATINAE

TRIBE CLIVINI

Clivina (*Paraclivina*) *marginipennis* Putzeys 1846: 619; Nichols 1988: 95, 118. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. ?Eastern USA, Mexico excluding ?Yucatan; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile, frequently associated with agriculture.

Clivina (*Paraclivina*) *tuberculata* Putzeys 1846: 615; Nichols 1988: 95, 119. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia. Colombia, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.

Clivina (*Semiclivina*) *oblita* Putzeys 1866: 168; Nichols 1988: 93, 118. **Distribution.** St. Lucia (known from single specimen). Trinidad, Venezuela, Guyana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Halocoryza *arenaria* (Darlington) 1939: 84 (*Schizogenius*); Nichols 1988: 90, 117. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Martinique, Mustique, St. Croix, St. John, St.

Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (south FL), Mexico, Panama, Brasil; Cameroon (introduced?); widespread New World. **Note.** Found on marine beaches in the intertidal zone, in mangrove swamps; halobiont.

SUBFAMILY TRECHINAE

TRIBE BEMBIDIINI

SUBTRIBE ANILLINA

Megastylulus piva Giachino and Sciaky 2002: 39. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** An eyeless and wingless soil inhabitant. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles and a single island.

Stylulus isabelae Giachino and Sciaky 2002: 32. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** An eyeless and wingless soil inhabitant. The only other described species in the genus is *Stylulus nasutus* Schaufuss 1882 46 (= *Petrocharis eggersi* Ehlers 1884: 36) of St. Thomas.

SUBFAMILY HARPALINAE

TRIBE PENTAGONICINI

Pentagonica maculicornis Bates 1883: 217; Bell 1985: 322. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE PLATYNINI

Dyscolus luciae Liebherr 1987: 357 (*Platynus*), 1988: 138. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE LACHNOPHORINI

Anchonoderus humeralis (Bates) 1883: 153 (*Lachnophorus*); Liebherr 1988: 25. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE LEBIINI

Calleida amethystina Fabricius 1887: 203; Casale 1998: 419. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (all recent introductions); introduced from South America. From Mexico to Bolivia and Brasil. **Notes.** A probable recent accidental introduction to Lesser Antilles.

12. FAMILY HALIPLIDAE, The crawling water beetles

Haliphus gravidus Aubé 1838: 26; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 72; Vondel and Spangler 2008: 94. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Martin. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Bonaire, Curaçao, Margarita to Venezuela and Trinidad, south to Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil; Galapagos Islands; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

17. FAMILY DYTISCIDAE, The predaceous diving beetles

SUBFAMILY COPELATINAE

Copelatus posticatus (Fabricius) 1801: 268 (*Dytiscus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 78; Nilsson 2001: 62. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, French Guiana, Brasil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY LACOPHILINAE

Lacophilus proximus Say 1823: 101; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 74; Larson et al. 2000: 66; Nilsson 2001: 249. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas (Andros), Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Canada (southern), USA (widespread), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** In stony bottomed running waters in lowlands.

SUBFAMILY HYDROPORINAE

TRIBE HYDROVATINI

Hydrovatus pustulatus (Melsheimer) 1844: 29 (*Hygrotus*); Larson et al. 2000: 92; Nilsson 2001: 200. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Canada (southeastern), USA (widespread eastern); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBORDER POLYPHAGA

SERIES STAPHYLINIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY HYDROPHILOIDEA

18. FAMILY HYDROPHILIDAE, The water scavenger beetles

SUBFAMILY HYDROPHILINAE

TRIBE BEROSINI

Berosus (Berosus) stribalus d'Orchymont 1946: 13; Spangler 1981: 156; Hansen 1999: 94. **Distribution.** Bahamas (Nassau), Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. USA (TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE HYDROPHILINI

SUBTRIBE ACIDOCERINA

Enochrus (Methydrus) bartletti Short 2004: 352. **Distribution.** Bahamas (Great Inagua), Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. John, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Records of *Enochrus (Methydrus) debilis* (Sharp) 1882: 69 (*Philydrus*) in Hansen (1999: 180) of Guatemala and Mexico probably refer to *E. bartletti*. Found in marshes and stony bottom rivulets.

SUBTRIBE HYDROPHILINA

Tropisternus (Tropisternus) lateralis (Fabricius) 1775: 228 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 170; Hansen 1999: 223. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas (Andros), Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (probably all *T. l. lateralis*). USA, Mexico to Brasil, Uruguay, Argentina, (all other subspecies); widespread New World.

SUPERFAMILY STAPHYLINOIDEA

21. FAMILY HISTERIDAE, The clown Beetles**SUBFAMILY HISTERINAE****TRIBE HISTERINI**

Hister servus Erichson 1834: 147; Caterino 1999: 360. = *Hister nodatus obliterated* Lewis 1888: 203; Mazur 1984: 193 of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Caterino 1999: 360 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad; widespread New World.

28. FAMILY STAPHYLINIDAE, The rove beetles**SUBFAMILY TACHYPORINAE****TRIBE TACHYPORINI**

Coproporus cacao Blackwelder 1943: 517; Herman 2001: 817. **Distribution.** St. Lucia (type locality). Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America

Coproporus ebonus Blackwelder 1943: 519, replacement name for *C. piceus* Erichson 1839: 246; Herman 2001: 821. **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Coproporus pulchellus (Erichson) 1839: 247 (*Tachinus*); Blackwelder 1943: Campbell 1975: 185; Herman 2001: 832. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (AL, FL), Mexico, Guatemala to Colombia, Trinidad, Brasil; introduced to Old World, Azores, Canary Islands; widespread New World.

Coproporus sharpi Cameron 1922: 123; Blackwelder 1943: 513; Herman 2001: 836. **Distribution.** Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY ALEOCHARINAE**TRIBE DEINOPSINI**

Adinopsis myllaenoides (Kraatz) 1857: 38 (*Dinopsis*); Klimaszewski 1979: 72. = *Deinopsis gracilis* Cameron 1922: 123 of St. Lucia; Blackwelder 1943: 534. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, St. Lucia. USA (FL-LA), Trinidad; widespread New World.

SUBTRIBE TACHYUSINA

Gnypetosoma basalis (Cameron) 1923: 368 (*Gnypeta*); Blackwelder 1943: 549. **Distribution.** Jamaica, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Gnypetosoma sanctaeluciae (Cameron) 1923: 368 (*Gnypeta*); Blackwelder 1943: 549. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE HYPOCYPHTINI

[*Oligota rufa* Cameron 1922: 125; Blackwelder 1943: 537; Frank 1972: 135. **Distribution.** Jamaica; not St. Lucia, label error, Frank 1972: 142].

TRIBE MYLLAENINI

Myllaena fragilis Sharp 1883: 286; Blackwelder 1943: 535; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 359. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Myllaena indefatigabilis Cameron 1922: 651; Blackwelder 1943: 535; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 359. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE HOMALOTINI

SUBTRIBE GYROPHAENINA

Gyrophaena oblita Sharp 1883: 254; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

TRIBE ATHETINI

SUBTRIBE ATHETINA

Atheta conformis (Erichson) 1839: 108 (*Homalota*); Blackwelder 1943: 551. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Colombia, Brasil; Widespread Antilles and South America.

Stethusa lurida (Erichson) 1839: 108 (*Homalota*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 160 (*Atheta*); Pace 1987: 192 (*Atheta*); Gusarov 2003: 29. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Brasil, Argentina, Galapagos Islands; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY PIESTINAE

Piestus erythropus Erichson 1840: 834; Blackwelder 1943: 100, as synonym of *P. penicillatus* (Dalman) 1821: 375; Scheerpeltz 1952: 290; Herman 2001: 1790. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico, Trinidad, Tobago; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Piestus penicillatus (Dalman) 1821: 375 (*Ziophorus*); Blackwelder 1943: 46; Herman 2001: 1793. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Bartholomew, St. Lucia. Mexico, French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Brasil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Piestus pygmaeus Laporte 1835: 130; Blackwelder 1943: 49; Scheerpeltz 1952: 290; Herman 2001: 1793. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, Galapagos Islands, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Piestus sulcatus Gravenhorst 1806: 224; Blackwelder 1943: 44; Scheerpeltz 1952: 286; Herman 2001: 1795. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Brasil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY OSORIINAE

TRIBE THORACOPHORINI

SUBTRIBE CLAVILISPININA

Clavilispinus exiguus (Erichson) 1840: 830 (*Lispinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 158; Irmeler 1991: 86; Herman 2001: 1233. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA, Mexico to Brasil; Hawaii and Pacific Islands, Asia, Africa; widespread New World.

Clavilispinus megacephalus (Fauvel) 1865: 57 (*Ancaeus*); Irmeler 1991: 89; Herman 2001: 1236. = *Paralispinus crepusculus* Blackwelder 1943: 160 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Trinidad, Bolivia, Brasil, Paraguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Clavilispinus politus (Sharp) 1887: 718 (*Ancaeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 157; Irmeler 1991: 86; Herman 2001: 1236. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brasil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE LISPININA

Lispinus catena Sharp 1876: 412; Herman 2001: 1256. = *Lispinus boxi* Blackwelder 1943: 137 of St. Lucia; Herman 2001: 1255; Irmeler 2003: 86 (synonymy). **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia to Trinidad to Bolivia and Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Nacaeus nigrifrons (Chevrolat and Fauvel) 1863: 443 (*Lispinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 128 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1283; Irmeler 2003: 105. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. French Guiana; widespread Antilles and South America.

Tannea tenellus (Erichson) 1840: 830 (*Lispinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382 (*Lispinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 126 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1285 (*Nacaeus*); Irmeler 2003: 97. = *Nacaeus impar* (Cameron) 1913: 322 (*Lispinus*) of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1943: 122 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1280; Irmeler 2003 97 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico to Argentina, Trinidad; widespread New World.

SUBTRIBE THORACOPHORINA

Thoracophorus exilis (Erichson) 1840: 910 (*Glyptoma*); Blackwelder 1943: 153; Irmeler 1985: 51; Herman 2001: 1302. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.

Thoracophorus guadelupensis Cameron 1913: 323; Blackwelder 1943: 151; Irmeler 1985: 54; Herman 2001: 1303. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Belize and Costa Rica to Brasil, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Thoracophorus simplex Wendeler 1930: 181; Blackwelder 1943: 149; Irmeler 1985: 54; Herman 2001: 1305. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE GLYPTOMINA

Espeson moratus Schaufuss 1882: 168; Blackwelder 1943: 146; Scheerpeltz 1969: 118; Herman 2001: 1240. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

Pseudespeson crassulus (Fauvel) 1902: 35 (*Espeson*); Blackwelder 1943: 144; Scheerpeltz 1969: 116; Herman 2001: 1248. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY OXYTELINAE

TRIBE THINOBIINI

Carpelimus beattyi Blackwelder 1943: 65; Herman 2001: 1641. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Croix, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Carpelimus correctus Blackwelder 1943: 64; Herman 2001: 1648. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

Carpelimus flavipes (Erichson) 1840: 808 (*Troglophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 77; Herman 2001: 1660. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Argentina, Bolivia; widespread New World.

Trogactus cornucopius (Blackwelder) 1943: 66 (*Carpelimus*); Herman 2001: 1777. Barbados, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE OXYTELEINI

Anotylus insignitus (Gravenhorst) 1806: 188 (*Oxytelus*); Blackwelder 1943: 92; Herman 2001: 1359.

Distribution. Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines (probably Mustique), Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (NY to FL to KS), Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Tobago, Trinidad, Argentina, Peru, Brasil, Europe; Atlantic Islands; Tahiti; Réunion. Mauritius; widespread New World.

Oxytelus incisus Motschulsky 1857: 504; Blackwelder 1943: 96; Woodruff et al. 1998: 40; Herman 2001: 1433. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX); Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Tobago; Orient; Africa; widespread New World. **Note.** Perhaps the most common and widespread staphylinid in the West Indies.

Platystethus spiculus Erichson 1840: 784; Blackwelder 1943: 110; Herman 2001: 1487. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (CA-TX-FL), Argentina, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad; widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY PAEDERINAE

TRIBE PAEDERINI

SUBTRIBE LATHROBIINA

Lathrobium nitidum Erichson 1840: 599; Blackwelder 1943: 315, 1944-1957: 122 (*Lobrathium*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, St. Croix, St. Lucia. Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina; widespread Antilles and South America.

SUBTRIBE MEDONINA

Lithocharis dorsalis Erichson 1840: 616; Blackwelder 1943: 247, 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

Lithocharis limbata Erichson 1840: 621; Blackwelder 1943: 246, 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Lithocharis secunda Blackwelder 1943: 244, 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Lithocharis sororcula Kraatz 1859: 140; Blackwelder 1943: 241, 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Orient (introduced?); widespread Antilles endemic.

Medon johni Blackwelder 1943: 271, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. John, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Scopobium anthracinum (Cameron) 1913: 344 (*Ophiomedon*); Blackwelder 1943: 307, 1944-1957: 121. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Stilomedon connexum (Sharp) 1876: 254 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 257, 1944-1957: 118; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brasil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Sunius debilicornis (Wollaston) 1857: 19 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 267, 1944-1957: 118. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico, Trinidad, Argentina; Europe; Africa, Asia; Australia, Pacific Islands; widespread New World.

Sunius oblitus (Erichson) 1840: 618 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 264, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Thinocharis exilis (Erichson) 1840: 627 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 237, 1944-1957: 116; Scheerpeltz 1970: 247 (*Sciocharis*); **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, St. Lucia. USA (AL, FL, IN), Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Argentina, Brasil; widespread New World.

Thinocharis smithi Cameron 1913: 343; Blackwelder 1943: 236, 1944-1957: 116; Scheerpeltz 1970: 252 (*Sciocharis*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE SCOPAEINA

Scopaeus arena Blackwelder 1943: 290, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scopaeus boxi Blackwelder 1943: 293, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scopaeus potamus Blackwelder 1943: 282, 1944-1957: 120. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scopaeus pygmaeus Erichson 1840: 608; Blackwelder 1943: 287, 1944-1957: 120. = *Scopaeus simplicollis* Cameron 1913: 348 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE ASTENINA

Astenus cinctiventris (Sharp) 1886: 601 (*Sunius*); Blackwelder 1943: 360, 1944-1957: 127. **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY STAPHYLININAE

TRIBE DIOCHINI

Diochus nanus Erichson 1839: 301; Blackwelder 1943: 455; Herman 2001: 2446. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad, Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE XANTHOLININI

Xantholinus illucens Erichson 1839: 315; Blackwelder 1943: 488; Herman 2001: 3800. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

SUBTRIBE PHILONTHINA

Belonuchus amplus Blackwelder 1943: 425; Herman 2001: 2519. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Belonuchus mundus Erichson 1840: 425; Blackwelder 1943: 430; Herman 2001: 2530. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Cafius bistriatus (Erichson) 1840: 502 (*Philonthus*); Blackwelder 1943: 43; Frank et al. 1986: 149, 158; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42; Herman 2001: 2569. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. Canada (NB, PQ), USA (ME-FL-TX), Mexico to Trinidad, Tobago; widespread New World. **Note.** Found under seaweed and drift on beaches.

Neobisnius funerulus Cameron 1922: 119; Blackwelder 1943: 1131; Frank 1981: 34; Herman 2001: 2705. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Neobisnius ludicrus (Erichson) 1840: 514 (*Philonthus*); Frank 1981: 20; Herman 2001: 2708. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad to Brasil; widespread New World.

Philonthus ventralis (Gravenhorst) 1802: 174 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 404; Woodruff et al. 1998: 43; Herman 2001: 2996. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Culebra, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (widespread); French Guiana, Tobago, Trinidad; Africa; Asia; Europe; cosmopolitan; widespread New World.

SUBTRIBE HYPTIOMINA

Holisus debilis Erichson 1839: 300; Blackwelder 1943: 401; Herman 2001: 2512. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. *Holisus guildingii* Erichson 1839: 300; Blackwelder 1943: 462; Herman 2001: 2512. **Distribution.** Antigua, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.

SERIES SCARABAEIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY SCARABAEOIDEA

31. FAMILY PASSALIDAE, The peg or bess beetles

Passalus unicornis Lepeltier and Audinet-Serville 1825: 20; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 195; Paulian 1947a: 22; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 4; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 786; Chalumeau 1978: 43, 1983a: 35; Ivie and Gillogly 1998: 4. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Trinidad, probably Venezuela; other Central and South American records are doubtful (J. Schuster 2008, in litt.); widespread Antilles and South America.

Spasalus crenatus (MacLeay) 1819: 106 (*Paxillus*); Chalumeau 1983a: 33; Ivie and Gillogly 1998: 1. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Tortola. Brasil, French Guyana, Surinam; Argentina; widespread Antilles and South America.

39. FAMILY CERATOCANTHIDAE, The pill scarab beetles

SUBFAMILY CERATOCANTHINAE

Germarostes (*Germarostes*) *rufopiceus* (Arrow) 1903: 517 (*Cloeotus*); Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

41. FAMILY SCARABAEIDAE, The scarab beetles

SUBFAMILY APHODIINAE

TRIBE APHODIINI

Nialaphodius nigrata (Fabricius) 1801: 73 (*Aphodius*); Gordon and Skelley 2007: 265. =*A. cuniculus* Chevrolat 1864: 411, Chapin 1940: 7; synonymy in Bordat 1990: 62; Paulian 1947a: 37 (*Nialus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 795; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 8; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 32; Chalumeau 1983a: 58 (all as *Aphodius* (*Nialus*)); generic synonymy in Skelley et al. 2007. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, La Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Vieques. Widespread southern USA, Mexico to widespread South America, Tobago. Introduced to New World from Afro-tropical region; worldwide in tropics and subtropics. **Notes.** Common in cow dung.

TRIBE EUPARIINI

Ataenius attenuator Harold 1874: 22. Stebnicka 2007b: 68. = *Ataenius abditoides* Chapin 1940: 18 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Trinidad, Brasil, and Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ataenius liogaster Bates 1887: 94; Chapin 1940: 29; Paulian 1947a: 44; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 813; Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 60 (synonymy); Stebnicka 2007b: 36. = *A. edwardsi* Chapin 1940: 26; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1983: 174; Chalumeau 1983a: 82; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 60. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica (overlooked in Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 61), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Ecuador (including Galapagos), Trinidad, Venezuela; Micronesia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Ataenius luteomargo Chapin 1940: 36; Paulian 1947a: 41; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 811; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1983a: 84; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Stebnicka 2002: 270, 2007b: 22. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, La Désirade, Dominica (type locality), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia; not Jamaica. Panama, Surinam, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights, found in cow dung.

Ataenius morator Harold 1869: 103, Stebnicka 2003: 243, 2007b: 32. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Vieques. Trinidad, Venezuela south to Argentina; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** In rotting materials, especially dung; frequent in light traps.

Ataenius scutellaris Harold 1867: 82; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 803; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 69; Stebnicka 2007a: 48, 2007b: 59. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola. Mexico to Bolivia and Brasil, Trinidad; introduced to Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Seychelles, Mascarenes, Malaya; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Ataenius strigicaudus Bates 1887: 96; Chapin 1940: 32; Paulian 1947a: 40; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 810; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 13; Chalumeau 1983a: 81; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Stebnicka 2004: 214, 2007b: 40. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Trinidad, Chile and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Iguazua blackwelderi (Chapin) 1940: 11 (*Saprosites*); Stebnicka 2009: 51. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Puerto Rico. Guyana; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Collected in decayed wood, rotten logs, and under bark of dead trees.

SUBFAMILY SCARABAEINAE

TRIBE CANTHONINI

Pseudocanthon iuanalaoi Matthews 1966: 90. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE ATEUCHINI

Ateuchus luciae Matthews 1966: 49. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** Inhabitant of dry and moist forest up to 330 m.

SUBFAMILY MELOLONTHINAE

TRIBE MELOLONTHINI

Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) blackwelderi Saylor 1940: 309; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 223. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY RUTELINAE

TRIBE ANOMALINI

Anomala luciae Blanchard 1851: 187; Chalumeau 1980: 84 (lectotype), 1983a: 132; Chalumeau 1985: 250. = *Anomala inconstans* Burmeister 1844: 252, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 244 of St. Lucia and of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE RUTELINI

Leucothyreus luciae Chalumeau 1978: 53; 1985: 241. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. [*Leucothyreus vincentiae* Arrow 1900: 179; Chalumeau 1978: 54 (lectotype), 1985: 255; Peck 2009a; 21. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Vincent; not St. Lucia, error of Blackwelder 1944-1957: 249].

Rutela striata (Olivier) 1789: 79 (*Cetonia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400; Paulian 1947a: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 239; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 104; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 127; Chalumeau 1985b: 241; Jameson 1997. = *R. s.* variety *guadelupensis* Laporte 1840: 120 of Guadeloupe. = *R. s.* variety *marginicollis* Laporte 1840: 120 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** *Rutela striata striata*: Guadeloupe, Montserrat; *Rutela striata antiqua* Ohaus = *R. s. martinicensis* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 105), Martinique; St. Lucia; the species is a Lesser Antilles endemic, the subspecies a Windward Island endemic.

SUBFAMILY DYNASTINAE

TRIBE CYCLOCEPHALINI

Cyclocephala tridentata (Fabricius) 1801: 170 (*Melolontha*); Paulian 1947a: 68; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 587; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 149; Endrödi 1985: 99. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; record Dominican [Domineekan] Republic in Endrödi 1966 is an error. Colombia, Surinam; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Chalepus barbatus barbatus (Fabricius) 1787: 10 (*Scarabaeus*) ; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 253; Paulian 1947a: 73; Endrödi 1966: 403; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 590 (suggesting labelling error); Chalumeau 1983a: 216 (doubting Guadeloupe record); Endrödi 1985: 172; Audreau: 2001: 426. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Barthelemy, St. Lucia, St. Martin. Other subspecies are from Guatemala to Argentina. **Notes.** Apparently introduced to Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE DYNASTINI

Dynastes hercules (Linnaeus) 1758: 345 (*Scarabaeus*); Paulian 1947a: 80; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 597; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 21; Chalumeau 1983a: 162; Chalumeau and Reid 2002. **Distribution.** Dominica and Guadeloupe (type locality) for the nominate subspecies. The subspecies *D. h. alcides* (Olivier) 1789: 7 (= *D. h. reidi* Chalumeau 1977: 237; = *D. baudrii* Pinchon 1976 (nomen nudum) occurs on Martinique and St. Lucia. The full range of the species, with nine subspecies, includes these islands and from Mexico to Panama, and throughout northern South America to Bolivia and Brasil (Chalumeau and Reid 2002; Silvestre 1996); Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Gruner and Chalumeau (1977) summarize the biology of the species. Adults are attracted to lights, even during nights of full moon; larvae found in decaying trees. Rather common, and the largest beetle species in the Lesser Antilles. The polymorphism in the male horns led to several names being applied to this species.

TRIBE ORYCTINI

Tomarus ebenus (Degeer) 1774: 317 (*Scarabaeus*); Paulian 1947a: 76 (*Ligyris*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 592; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 26; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 156. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Lucia, Saint Martin. Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, Brasil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae feed on small tubers of Dioscoraceae and Convolvulaceae and may damage gardens.

SUBFAMILY CETONIINAE

TRIBE GYMNETINI

Paragymnetis lanius (Linnaeus) 1766: 557 (*Gymnetis*). = *P. guadelupiensis* (Gory and Percheron) 1833: 351 (*Gymnetis*); Paulian 1947a: 84; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 601; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 29; Chalumeau 1983a: 173 (*Gymnetis*). **Distribution.** Dominica (seen flying only), Guadeloupe (*P. l. guadelupiensis*), St. Lucia (*P. l. rudolphi* Frölich 1892: 115); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults often rare. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 263 lists Jamaica and Hispaniola in error.

SUPERFAMILY BUPRESTOIDEA

51. FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE, The metallic wood-boring beetles

SUBFAMILY POLYCESTINAE

TRIBE POLYCESTINI

Polycesta depressa (Linnaeus) 1771: 533 (*Buprestis*); Paulian 1947b: 145; Cobos 1981: 68. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Lucia. French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY AGRILINAE

TRIBE TRACHYDINI

SUBTRIBE TRACHYDINA

Neotrachys fennahi Théry 1940: 165; Hespenheide 1980: 802. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

53. FAMILY ELMIDAE, The riffle beetles

SUBFAMILY LARAINAE

Hexanchorus caraibus (Coquerel) 1851: 601 (*Potamophilus*); Legros 1947: 86; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 272; Spangler and Santiago-Fragoso 1992: 48. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** An inhabitant of stony bottom streams, in vegetation in mountain torrents, and in estuarine pools.

69. FAMILY ELATERIDAE, The click beetles

SUBFAMILY AGRYPNINAE

TRIBE PYROPHORINI

Ignelater luminosus (Illiger) 1809: 149 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 285; Costa 1980: 162. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced), Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. Venezuela is an error. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados in 1932 and 1935 as a predator against sugarcane root-borer (*Diaprepes abbreviatus*) and white-grub (*Phyllophaga smithi*) from Puerto Rico.

Lygelater ignitus (Fabricius) 1787: 167 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 285 (*Pyrophorus*); Costa 1975: 107; Chassain 2005: 182. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Cayenne, Colombia, Venezuela, Brasil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pyrophorus mellifluus Costa 1972: 211; 1976: 147. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Lucia. Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Pyrophorus mellitus Costa 1972: 210. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE HEMIRHIPINI

Chalcolepidius virens (Fabricius) 1777: 234 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 283; Casari 2002: 335, 339. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, ?Guadeloupe, ?Martinique. Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela to Surinam, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brasil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Earlier records of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of St. Lucia, and of St. Croix misidentifications of other species (Casari 2002: 341).

73. FAMILY LYCIDAE, The net-winged beetles

SUBFAMILY LYCINAE

TRIBE CALOPTERINI

Mesopteron sulphureum Kleine 1949: 159. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

76. FAMILY LAMPYRIDAE, The firefly beetles

SUBFAMILY LAMPYRINAE

TRIBE CRATOMORPHINI

Aspisoma insperatum E. Olivier 1912: 22; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 356; Woodruff et al. 1998: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PHOTININI

Photinus sanctaeluciae McDermott 1958: 23; 1961: 116. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

78. FAMILY CANTHARIDAE, The soldier beetles

SUBFAMILY CANTHARINAE

Tylocerus sp. Leng and Mutchler 1922: 496; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363 (St. Lucia record as questionably *T. picipennis* of Montserrat, which it is not (M. A. Ivie in litt.)). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; status unknown, possible single island endemic.

83. FAMILY BOSTRICHIDAE, The branch and twig borers and horned powder-post beetles

SUBFAMILY BOSTRICHINAE

TRIBE XYLOPERTHINI

Xylomeira tridens (Fabricius) 1792: 362 (*Apate*); Fisher 1950: 120; Spilman 1971: 4. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas (Eleuthera), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (type locality), Tortola. USA (TX, FL), Mexico; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults and larvae bore in wood of *Parkinsonia*, *Poinciana*, *Acacia*, and *Tamarindus*.

114. FAMILY EROTYLIDAE, The pleasing fungus beetles

SUBFAMILY TRITOMINAE

Ischyryus quadripunctatus (Olivier) 1792: 431 (*Erotylus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 465; Skelley 1998: 51, 2009: 49. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Argentina and Brazil through Trinidad to Central America to USA and Canada; widespread New World.

122. FAMILY COCCINELLIDAE, The lady beetles

SUBFAMILY MICROWEISEINAE

TRIBE STETHORINI

Stethorus caribus Gordon and Chapin 1983: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Nevis, Puerto Rico. St. Eustatius, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predaceous on sugarcane thrips (*Fulmekiola serrata*) and probably on Acarina on Barbados.

TRIBE SCYMNINI

Nephaspis equuleus Gordon 1996: 32. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE DIOMINI

Diomus roseicollis (Mulsant) 1853: 270 (*Scymnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445 (*Scymnus*); Gordon 1999: 74. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Vieques (island records from USNM, mostly unpublished). Central America, South America, USA (southern FL); widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on the plant-pest insects *Aleurocanthus woglumi*, *Coccus viridis*, *Geococcus coffeae*, *Lepidosaphes beckii*, *Aspidiotus destructor*, *Aleurodicus cocos*, *A. dispersus*, *Planococcus* sp. *P. citri*., *Ferrisia virgata* and *Phenacoccus gossypii*.

SUBFAMILY CHILOCORINAE

TRIBE CHILOCORINI

Cladis nitidula Fabricius 1792: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predator on *Asterolecanium* sp.

SUBFAMILY COCCIDULINAE

TRIBE AZYINI

Pseudoazyza trinitatis (Marshall) 1912: 320 (*Azyza*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Gordon 1980: 194. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam; introduced to Old World, Fiji; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados from Trinidad as a biocontrol agent against *Aspidiotus destructor*.

140. FAMILY TENEBRIONIDAE, The darkling beetles

SUBFAMILY DIAPERINAE

TRIBE PHALERIINI

Phaleria fulva Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 423; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 84; Marcuzzi 1977: 35; 1984: 84; Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 18; Woodruff et al. 1998: 44. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbuda, Cannouan, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola (needs confirmation), Isote Aves, Les Saintes, Margarita, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Barthélémy, St. Lucia, St. Martin. Venezuela (mainland and Los Roques, Margarita, Orchilla); Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A scavenger in sea beach sand. Some earlier literature records of this species may be based on specimens of *P. thinophila* and need checking.

SUBFAMILY OPATRINAE

TRIBE OPATRINI

Ammodonus ciliatus (Champion) 1896: 9 (*Scaptus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 525; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 81; Chalumeau 1982: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 83. **Distribution.** Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Eastern Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In seaside sand dunes.

TRIBE PLATYNOTINI

Opatrinus (*Opatrinus*) *clathratus* (Fabricius) 1792: 90 (*Opatrum*); Iwan 1995: 16. = *Opatrinus gemellatus* (Olivier) 1795: 9; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1962: 31, 1977: 22, 1984: 78; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 80. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mustique, Nevis, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Mexico (introduced), Colombia, Venezuela (mainland and Frailes, Margarita, Testigos), Tobago, Trinidad, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam, Brasil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY TENEBRIONINAE

TRIBE ULOMINI

Alegoria dilatata Laporte 1840: 221; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1977: 39, 1984: 94. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad, Brasil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Uloa parvula Champion 1896: 23; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi 1977: 38, 1984: 95. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Uloa retusa Fabricius 1801: 149; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Spilman 1971: 7, 8; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 87; Chalumeau 1982: 184. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Colombia, to Peru, Argentina, Brasil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

143. FAMILY OEDEMERIDAE, The false blister beetles**SUBFAMILY OEDEMERINAE****TRIBE ASCLERINI**

Oxycopsis vittata (Fabricius) 1775: 125 (*Lagria*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Arnett 1953: 4 (*Oxaxis*), 1984: 2. = *Oxycopsis lateralis* (Waterhouse) 1878: 307 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Vieques. USA (FL, Keys and Dade Co.); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

145. FAMILY MELOIDAE, The blister beetles**SUBFAMILY NEMOGNATHINAE****TRIBE NEMOGNATHINI**

Pseudozonitis marginata (Fabricius) 1781: 159 (*Lagria*); Selander and Bouseman 1960: 214, 1961: 191. = *Epicauta annulicornis* Chevrolat 1877: ix; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 482. **Distribution.** Bahamas (Andros), Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

150. FAMILY SALPINGIDAE, The narrow-waisted bark beetles**SUBFAMILY INOPEPLINAE**

Inopeplus assistans Blackwelder 1943 : 140. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** Originally described as a staphylinid.

SUPERFAMILY CHRYSOMELOIDEA**155. FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE, The longhorned wood boring beetles****SUBFAMILY PARANDRINAE****TRIBE PARANDRINI**

Hesperandra (*Zikandra*) *glabra* (Degeer) 1774: 352 (*Atellabus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 551; Villiers 1980a: 130; 1980b: 138; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 42. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, Trinidad and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Larvae have been found in wood of trees in the genera *Acacia*, *Araucaria*, *Aspidosperma*, *Ochroma*, *Phoebe*, *Spondias*, etc. Adults occur under bark and sometimes in small groups.

SUBFAMILY PRIONINAE**TRIBE MACROTOMINI**

Mallodon spinibarbis (Linnaeus) 1758: 390 (*Cerambyx*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 47. **Distribution.** Aruba, Curaçao, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In several tree species in dry and humid forest zones.

TRIBE SOLENOPTERINI

Solenoptera bilineata (Fabricius) 1775: 163 (*Prionus*); Villiers 1980b: 149; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 60. **Distribution.** Anegada, Guadeloupe (needs confirmation), Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic, records in Lesser Antilles need confirmation.

Solenoptera canaliculata (Fabricius) 1787: 130 (*Prionus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 554 (*Derancistrus*); Villiers 1979a: 24, 1980b: 145; Galileo and Martins 1993: 441; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 54. **Distribution.** Bequia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In trunks of live trees such as *Acacia*, *Eugenia*, and *Pimenta*.

Soleonoptera luciae (Lameere) 1912: 171 (*Derancistrus*); Villiers 1979a: 24 (lectotype), 1980b: 151; Galileo and Martins 1993: 432; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 60. =*S. touroulti* Dalens and Delahaye 2007, an unpublished synonym according to M. Ivie, in litt. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

TRIBE METHIINI

Methia necydalea (Fabricius) 1798: 148 (*Saperda*); Villiers 1980a: 130; Philips and Ivie 1998: 72; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 71; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas (Great Exuma, Andros, South Bimini, Mayaguana), Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mona Island, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union. USA (TX-FL-VA) to Mexico, Belize to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Taken at lights, mostly in dry forests. Host trees: *Sloanea*, *Inga*, *Laguncularia*, *Conocarpus*, *Rhizophora*, *Avicennia*.

TRIBE ACHRYSONINI

Achryson surinamum (Linnaeus) 1767: 632 (*Cerambyx*); Chemsak 1966: 211; Villiers 1980a: 130; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 74; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent. SW USA to Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Host trees: *Acacia*, *Leucaena*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Tamarindus*.

TRIBE HESPEROPHANINI

Ochrus ornatus (Fisher) 1935: 189 (*Pseudoeme*); Villiers 1980c: 273; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia (type locality). Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ELAPHIDIINI

Curtomerus flavus (Fabricius) 1775: 191 (*Callidium*); Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1980a: 131; Ivie 1985: 309; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 88. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Bahamas (Andros, South Bimini, New Providence, San Salvador), Barbados, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (Guana, Virgin Gorda), Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mona Island, Puerto Rico, St. Christopher, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central and South America; widely introduced by commerce; introduced to Hawaii, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, and Philippines; widespread New World. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

Elaphidion glabratum (Fabricius) 1792: 295 (*Stenocorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 565; Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1979b: 96 (lectotype), 1980c: 287; Ivie 1985: 310; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 101.

Distribution. Antigua, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Nevis, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** *E. glabratum pseudonomon* Ivie 1986: 311 occurs in the Virgin Islands (Anagada, St. John St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda). Host trees: *Acacia*, *Citrus*.

Nesanoplium dalensi Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 90. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE IBIDIONINI

Neocompsa cylindricollis (Fabricius) 1798: 146 (*Heterachtes*); = *Heterachthes quadrimaculata* Haldeman 1847: 43 [not Fabricius 1792: 328]; Chemsak 1966: 215. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

TRIBE CALLICHRMATINI

Mionochochroma elegans (Olivier) 1790: 298 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Monné and Hovore 2005: 103; Woodruff et al. 1998: 15 (*Callichroma*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 115. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not St. Thomas and South America.

Mionochochroma rufescens (Gahan) 1895: 113 (*Callichroma*); Villiers 1980c: 296, 1980f: 98 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 116. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia (type locality), ?St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic; not Mexico and Guyana.

TRIBE TORNEUTINI

SUBTRIBE BOTHRIOSPIILINA

Chlorida festiva (Linnaeus) 1758: 389 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980c: 274; Woodruff et al. 1998: 15; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 130. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central and South America to Argentina; widespread New World. Introduced to Old World; São Tome, Gulf of Guinea. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE

TRIBE LAMIINI

Taeniotes leucogrammus Thomson 1865: 554; Villiers 1980e: 558; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 140. **Distribution.** Martinique (type locality), St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE ONCIDERINI

Hypsioma grisea (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 469 (*Hypomia*); Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 549, 1980f: 87 (lectotype) (*Tritania*); Monné and Hovore 2005: 204; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 154; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 292. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Piscidia*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Mangifera*. In dry and moist zone forests.

Oncideres amputator (Fabricius) 1792: 276 (*Lamia*); Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 547; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 151. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The females of this beetle lay their eggs in a small tree branch and then girdle the branch with their mandibles until the branch drops to the

forest floor. The larva develops in the fallen branch. Host trees are: “bois doux” (*Inga* sp., with a diameter up to 20 mm), *Coccoloba*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Diospyros*, *Acacia*, *Sloanea*, *Citrus*, etc. The natives of Dominica and St. Lucia commonly and mistakenly think these fallen branches are the act of the large Hercules beetle (*Dynastes hercules*, Scarabaeidae), which supposedly grasps the branches between its two horns and flies in loops until the branch is cut.

Paraclytemnestra lineata (Fisher) 1926: 14 (*Jamesia*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 155. = *P. gigantea* Breuning 1974: 240 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE DESMIPHORINI

Mimestoloides benardi Breuning 1980: 70; Villiers 1980e: 559; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 166. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In dry and moist zone forests; reared from branches of *Artocarpus*.

TRIBE ACANTHODERINI

Oreodera glauca (Linnaeus) 1758: 390 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 583; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 169. **Distribution.** Bahamas (New Providence), Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** An anthropophile and possibly introduced to some islands. Host trees: *Ficus*, *Artocarpus*, *Coccoloba*, etc.

Steirastoma breve (Sulzer) 1776: 45 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1980e: 584; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 171. **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Costa Rica to Trinidad, to Argentina; widespread New World.

TRIBE ACANTHOCININI

Amniscus assimilis (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 59 (*Leptostylopsis*); Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 571, 1980f: 90 (*Leptostyloides*); Monné and Hovore 2005: 246; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 179; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. = *Leptostylus bidentatus* Gahan 1895: 136 of Nevis. **Distribution.** Barbados, Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Mexico record in doubt. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

Amniscus praemorsus (Fabricius) 1792: 275 (*Lamia*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 180. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda (introduced), Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Barts, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin; Lesser Antilles endemic. Mexico record in doubt.

Amniscus similis (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Gahan 1895: 136; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 572, 1980f: 91 (lectotype) (*Leptostyloides*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 178; Vitali and Touroult 2006: 5 (larva). **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Guana, Iles des Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tortola, Virgin Gorda. Mexico, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Tabebuia*, *Delonix*, *Hippomane*, *Mangifera*.

Lagocheirus araneiformis (Linnaeus) 1767: 625 (*Cerambyx*); Gilmour 1963: 58; Villiers 1980d: 465, 1980e: 564; Chalumeau 1983b: 223; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 213. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Guana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. The subspecies *L. a. guadeloupensis* Dillon 1957: 150 and *L. a. insulorum* Dillon 1957: 150 are reported in the Lesser Antilles. Five other subspecies are elsewhere in the West Indies (including Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao), USA (FL); Mexico to Panama, and northern South America; widespread New World. Introduced to Tahiti and Hawaii. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera, especially in dry zones.

Leptostylopsis martinicensis Villiers 1980e: 569, 1980f: 91; Chalumeau 1983b: 226; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 200. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In dry and moist zone forests; reared from branches of *Lonchocarpus punctatus*.

Trypanidius spilmani Villiers 1980f: 95, 1980d: 467, 1980e: 577; Chalumeau 1983b: 224; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 209. **Distribution.** The nominate subspecies is on Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia; the subspecies *T. s. liamaigae* Chalumeau 1983b: 225 is on St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic.

159. FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE, The leaf beetles

SUBFAMILY HISPINAE

TRIBE CASSIDINI

Charidotella sexpunctata (Fabricius) 1781: 109 (*Cassida*); Takizawa 2003: 98. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Costa Rica, Venezuela to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Feeds on species of *Ipomoea* and other Convolvulaceae.

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

TRIBE HYLASPINI

Acalymma innubum (Fabricius) 1775: 117 (*Crioceris*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 682 (*Diabrotica*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. Mexico to Costa Rica, Colombia to French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found associated with Curcubitaceae.

TRIBE LUPERINI

Diabrotica luciana Blake 1965: 104; Takizawa 2003: 46. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE ALTICINI

Lysathia occidentalis (Suffrian) 1868: 197 (*Haltica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700 (*Altica*); Takizawa 2003: 81. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Vieques, Virgin Islands; widespread Antilles endemic.

Monomacra blakea (Bechyne) 1958: 661 (*Omophoita*). **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. Colombia, Ecuador, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

SUPERFAMILY CURCULIONOIDEA

161. FAMILY ANTHRIBIDAE, The fungus weevils

SUBFAMILY ANTHRIBINAE

TRIBE RHINOTROPIDINI

Ormiscus lineicollis (Chevrolat) 1880: 198 (*Brachytarsus*); Valentine 2004: 61. **Distribution.** Martinique (type locality), St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

167. FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE, The snout beetles and true weevils

SUBFAMILY DRYOPHTHORINAE

TRIBE SPHENOPHORINI

Metamasius hemipterus (Linnaeus) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 454; Hustache 1932: 380. = *M. sericeus* Olivier 1807: 84; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 913. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The common name is West Indian sugarcane borer (Vaurie 1966). This species is associated with a variety of monocot plants, especially those that are rotting, broken, damaged or weakened. Banana and sugarcane are the two plants most frequently mentioned in the literature; however, the species has also been recorded from coconut and royal palm sheaths, stumps of *Iriartea ventricosa* Martius and *Jessenia batua* Burret in Brazil, and has been intercepted at customs in a stem of a species of *Chamaedorea*. In Costa Rica, numerous adults have been collected on fermenting palm trunks. Adults have also been recorded on a variety of rotting fruits. **Economic significance.** Woodruff and Baranowski (1985) report that there is debate over the economic status of this species. Certainly the species has been associated with both banana and sugarcane but its impact, especially on the former, is uncertain. They appear to prefer unhealthy or injured plants and thus may not be the primary pests but rather of a secondary nature. Regardless, the adult feeding and larval infestations cause serious damage, at least in sugarcane, especially if the plants have already been damaged by other insects or rats. Populations may build in damaged plants left out to rot and may reinfest subsequent crops.

SUBFAMILY CURCULIONINAE

TRIBE ANTHONOMINI

Anthonomus macromalus Gyllenhal 1836: 352; Hustache 1929: 255. = *Anthonomus malpighiae* Clark and Burke 1985: 121; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 13; synonymy in Clark 1992: 286. **Distribution.** Antigua, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Tortola. USA (FL), South America; widespread Antilles and New World.

Anthonomus nanus Gyllenhal 1836: 351; Clark 1988: 336; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 108, 1989: 13. = *Anthonomus incanus* Champion 1903: 168; Clark 1988: 336; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 13. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico, South America; widespread Antilles and South America.

SUBFAMILY BARIDINAE

TRIBE PANTOTELINI

Cyrtionyx piperis Marshall 1940: 176; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 179. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHINAE

TRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINI

SUBTRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINA

Macromerus lanipes (Olivier) 1790: 506 (*Curculio*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 153. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Lucia. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America. *Sternonchetus mangiferae* (Fabricius) 1775: 139 (*Curculio*); Anonymous 1986: 215; Woodruff and Fasulo 2007: 1. **Distribution.** Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique,

Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Australasia, Asia, Africa, North America (Hawaii), South America (French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago), Oceania; introduced to New World from Old World, not established in Florida as of 2007. **Notes.** The mango seed weevil. A pest of mangos, and intercepted at U. S. ports (mainland and Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands). Woodruff (1970) and Woodruff and Fasulo (2007) report that in Hawaii eggs are laid on mango fruits in various stages of development. Eggs hatch 5 to 7 days later and the newly hatched larva burrows through the fruit into the seed. There are 5 larval instars. Pupation takes place in the seed. Generally one adult matures in each seed. This species has only been found in association with *Mangifera indica* Linnaeus

SUBTRIBE TYLODINA

Euscepes postfasciatus (Fairmaire) 1849: 513 (*Cryptorhynchus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 142. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands. USA (CA, HI); South America; Tahiti; Old World; widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY ENTIMINAE

TRIBE EUSTYLINI

Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus) 1758: 386 (*Curculio*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. USA (FL, introduced, first reported in 1964). **Notes.** The citrus root weevil, diaprepes root weevil or sugarcane root-borer. A serious pest in Florida and the West Indies of *Citrus* and a wide variety of plants including many other cultivated trees and shrubs such as avocado. Adults feed on leaves and larvae bore into the roots of plants.

Diaprepes boxi Marshall 1938: 3; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus*.

Eustylus hybridus (Rosenschoeld) 1840: 200 (*Platyomus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 53. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On sweet peas, and rose apple trees.

SUBFAMILY MOLYTINAE

TRIBE CHOLINI

Cholus martiniquensis Marshall 1926: 540; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 123 (*Archarias*), 1984: 294. = *Cholus zonatus* (Swederus) of St. Lucia in Schotman 1989. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY SCOLYTINAE

SUBTRIBE PITYOPHTHORINA

Araptus hymenaeae (Eggers) 1933: 9 (*Neodryocoetes*); Bright 1981: 152, 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 957; Bright and Torres 2006: 420. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Panama, Trinidad, widespread in South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Brownea* sp., *Cajanus cajan*, *Ceratonia*, *Cicer arietinum*, *Erythrina*, seeds of *Hymenaea courbaril*.

SUBTRIBE CRYPHALINA

Cryptocarenum seriatus Eggers 1933: 10; Schedl 1957: 194; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 904; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72; Bright and Torres 2006: 409. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola,

Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. USA (introduced to USA (FL, TX); Wood 1977); Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** known from 12 genera of herbs and trees.

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Note added in proof. Addenda. The following were discovered too late to be added to the paper or its data summary.

Scopaeus antennalis Cameron 1913: 349; Blackwelder 1943: 284. Distribution. Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia; West Indian endemic.

Pace, R. 1988. Aleocharinae dell'isola di S. Lucia (Antille) raccolte de E. Piva (Coleoptea, Staphylinidae). Bolletino Museo Civico Storia Naturale, Verona 15 : 151-162. This paper adds 17 taxa to the fauna, of which 9 are new species which are endemic to St. Lucia.

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